

XVIII. *Descriptions of two new Lepidoptera of the family Sphingidæ.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Read October 1st, 1879.]

THE following new species have recently been added to the collection of the British Museum:—

*Angonyx borneensis*, n. sp.

Allied to *A. assamensis*, slightly larger, the primaries above silvery-grey, clouded on inner margin and disc with snow-white, a white line running obliquely from the centre of the disc to near the apex, where it joins a black line running to the apex; two large black spots separated only by the upper discocellular veinlet at the end of the cell; a dentate-sinuate slender brown line across the disc and partially defining the limits of the discal white nebula, a corresponding parallel but abbreviated line at external angle, the lowest sinuation being black; secondaries purplish-brown with darker outer border sparsely sprinkled with grey scales; abdominal area testaceous, limited internally by a black longitudinal streak; body silvery grey, the sides of head, thorax and the tegulæ dark olivaceous, edged externally with snow-white; under surface ruddy-greyish with cold grey outer borders to the wings; primaries with the outer border dark, deeply dentated internally, its lower half bounded by cream-coloured sagittate spots; basal three-fifths of inner border cream-coloured; upper half of outer border bounded internally by an oblique dull red streak; an oblique blackish spot across the costal border near apex, a blackish streak on discocellulars; secondaries with pale abdominal area; a subanal marginal brown spot, bounded internally by a cream-coloured spot; base of palpi and front of anterior coxæ white, hinder edges of posterior segments of venter rose-red, spotted with projecting white scales at the sides; anus white: expanse of wings 2 inches 2 lines.

*Hab.*—Borneo.

This species appears to be not uncommon in Borneo, although until this year I never saw it. It is very similar in pattern to *A. assamensis*, but differs entirely in colour.

*Angonyx vigens*, n. sp.

Same size and form as the preceding; primaries above pale greyish-brown, tinted with rose-colour and clouded with green; a bright green patch from base to second third of internal area, a whitish nebula about the centre of the disc with similar (but less vivid) oblique line running to apex, to that of the preceding species; a subpyriform inverted black spot at the end of the cell, followed immediately by a straight transverse black belt, which crosses the wing from costa to inner margin; two pale-edged recurved dusky lines across the basal area, a pale-edged black spot at base of costa, a crenulated blackish discal line, most distinct at costa and inner margin, a black spot close to external angle; secondaries nearly as in the preceding species, but more purple in tint, the outer border limited internally by indistinct red spots; body purplish-brown, clouded with green; the sides of head, thorax and the tegulae dark olivaceous, edged externally with lilacine, green and white: under surface much like the preceding species, altogether redder, the apical fourth of costal border of primaries whitish; external border less prominent, less strongly dentated, only bounded internally by a pale ochraceous angulated spot near the inner margin; disc distinctly red and limited internally by a black line elbowed upon the costa; the subapical costal oblique spot greyish, outlined and intersected by black lines, a whitish wavy streak across the outer border; secondaries rosy-grey, with the outer border whitish internally, indications of three parallel blackish lines, between which the veins are white, across the disc; body rosy-grey, with markings as in *A. borneensis*: expanse of wings 2 inches.

*Hab.*—Philippines.

This beautiful species probably replaces *A. borneensis* in the Philippines.